SYLLABUS

For

2 YEARS MA POLITICAL SCIENCE PROGRAMME

(Programme Structure & Syllabus)

(As per CBCS guidelines)

Academic Session: 2024-25
w.e.f. 2023-24

Glocal School of Arts and Social Science

GLOCAL UNIVERSITY

Delhi-Yamunotri Marg (State Highway 57), Mirzapur Pole,
Dist - Saharanpur, U.P. - 247121, India

Introduction

The programme has designed to help you to understand the intellectual tradition of political theorists or political philosophers who constructed their theories or political philosophy The Republic, Ideal State, Machiavelli's Humanism Power and Virtue in Machiavelli's Political Thought Hobbes's metaphysics Hobbes on social contract theory Kant's Conception of Politics and on the Enlightenment. The course focuses on Politics in India. There are approaches which helps students to understand and explain politics in the context of contemporary India. The course provides constitutional perspectives and the constitution of India is the reflection of all social-economic, political interests of members of society in India. The course has also introduced the theories of International relations so that students would understand about the events take place outside the country.

This course introduces students to diverse traditions of theoretical endeavors in the International relations as they have evolved around the world. It covers both explanatory and normative paradigms in international relations theory and gives a brief overview of the state of the art of IR to students.

The course is the reflection of various theoretical dimensions of international relations and perspectives to the dimensions are- Idealism, Liberalism, and Marxism. The course summarizes the great debate in the disciple and inter-paradigm debate: realism/pluralism/Marxism. Finally, thematic issues are given to help students to understand theories in a particular context. Administration is one of the important areas through which public grievances is addressed so to study the theories and approaches of public administration and the principles of organizations. The nature and significance of contemporary political theory and approaches such as normative and empirical, behavioral, post-behavioral and contextualizes the liberty, rights justice and the democracy etc. in today's globalized world where the national economies are integrated with the global economy or international political economy. It is essential to understand the meaning, nature and the history of political economy at the international level through barter, feudal and world capitalist system as described by some scholars and has entered into the debate in globalization theory. The role of International organizations like IMF, WTO, WB etc plays significant role in market economy. And also the concept of human rights and democracy is exercised in national and international political –economic discourse. We provide the framework for students to help them in relation to the process of national development (rural-urbandevelopment) where local governance is strengthened via the participation at the grassroots level, Panchayati institutions and urban bodies' development are developed, and decentralization or centralization process is understood in the context of the recent market-economy.

At the next level of understanding where we understand the center state relations, federalism and the economic backwardness of various states which is reflecting in their developmental sectors. In the context of comparative politics, the programme helps students to get aware about the role of the states in comparative perspectives, institutionalism approaches- rational, historical, and sociological. Forms of states like socialists, capitalists' post-colonial states and the issues as the impact of globalization on nation-states, state-building, and nation-building etc. It is also imperative for students of political science the disciple expects from students to focus on major super power and their foreign policies. These are USA, Russia, China, and
Japan.

Aims of M.A Programme
The main objectives of this course are to

- Introduce students to the main western and Indian political thoughts/Intellectual traditions in Europe and Indian context.
- Introduce students to the sphere of politics at the federal levels, centre-state relations, regional and state political dynamics in India
- Introduce students to how political – economic processes in global economy and the integration of national economies to the global economy. The course has been introduced to help students about theoretical and practical aspects of political science.
- Explore the developments in the external world especially in case of major powers' foreign policy-USA, Russia, China, and Japan.
- The course is also to explore the process of international conflicts and cooperation particularly in Asian contexts where China and India's rise have become the reality.

Programme Learning Outcomes (PLO's)

At the end of the course and having finished all the course important readings and activities you should be able to:

- Understand the political thoughts given in political philosophers' work from Plato's to the Karl Marx and political ideas in contemporary political theory such as state, liberty, rights, justice and rights etc
- Students will be able to explain the international political economy in which how IMF, WTO, WB, MNCs, TNCs, other international organizations and nationstates play important role.
- Students should be able to understand state in comparative context that how states came into being from pre-feudal, feudal colonial and post-colonial context.
- Students should be able to know the forms of states like capitalists, socialists and post-colonialist and issues like globalization, terrorism, security, human security and global development/poverty etc.

General Scheme of the Syllabus: - There will be four papers in each semester, one dissertation during the last semester and a comprehensive viva-voce.

Programme Structure and Evaluation Scheme

Programme: Master of Arts (Political Science)

M.A. (Political Science) - 2 Years PG Programme

S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Course	Hours per Week			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total
SEMESTER -I									
1.	PSMM101	Political Theory	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
2.	PSMM102	Public Administration: Principles and Approaches	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
3.	PSMM103	International Relations	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
4.	PSMM104	Indian Government and Politics	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
5	PSMM105	Social Movements In India	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
Total			**20**				**150**	**350**	**500**

S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Course	Hours per Week			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total
SEMESTER -II									
1.	PSMM201	Western Political Thought	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
2.	PSMM202	State Politics in India	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
3.	PSMM203	Comparative Politics	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
4.	PSMM204	International Politics	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
5	PSMM205	Comparative Political System	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
Total			**20**				**150**	**350**	**500**

S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Course	Hours per Week			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total
SEMESTER -III									
1.	PSMM301	Indian Political Thought	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
2.	PSMM302	Decentralization and local government in India	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
3.	PSMM303	India's Foreign Policy	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
4.	PSMR304	Research Methodology and Statistics in Social Sciences	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
	Select any one (Optional Course) of the following-								
5	PSMO305	A. Social Exclusion: Theory and Practice B. Indian Political System C. Public Administration in India	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
Total			**20**				**150**	**350**	**500**

S. N.	Paper Code	Title of the Course	Hours per Week			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		
			L	T	P		Internal	External	Total
SEMESTER -IV									
1.	PSMM401	**Contemporary Political Thought**	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
2.	PSMM402	Human Rights in India	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
3.	PSMM403	**Introduction to Public Policy**	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
	Select any one (Optional Course) of the following-								
4	PSMO404	A. Urban Administration & Governance in India B. Rural Administration & Governance in India C. Diplomacy: Theory and Practice	4	0	0	04	30	70	100
5	PSMD405	Dissertation and Viva Voce	4	0	0	04	---	100	100
Total			**20**				**150**	**350**	**500**

#PSMM- Core Course, PSMO- Optional Paper, PSMR- Research Methodology, PSMD-Dissertation & Viva-Voce.

Total Credits: 80

Grand Total 2000

Master of Arts, Political Science,

Glocal University, School of Arts & Humanities

Syllabus of Semester I

TOTAL MARKS: 500

SEMESTER I

PSMM 101- Political Theory **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand and have conceptual clarity about political theory. The students will be enabled to grasp the value of democracy and its exercise in the larger society. The syllabus also focuses over the legitimacy of power and authority in relation to State.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To understand about political theory and its approaches and try to analyze its different phases.

CO2: To acquaint the students with concept of state and its different perspective with emphasizing its changing role and status in globalized world.

CO3: To have idea on concepts like equality, liberty and justice and analyzing these concepts from different perspective.

CO4: To evaluate the concept of Democracy and different theories associated with it to make proper and effective analysis of the concept and prescribe new constructive thinking for better execution of democratic norms and values in realty.

CO5: To understand the relation of these concepts and their significance in theoretical as well as practical aspects.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction
1.1 Political Theory: Meaning and Significance.
1.2 Approaches: Normative and Empirical, Traditional and Modern.
1.3 Decline and Resurgence of Political Theory

Unit 2: State
2.1 State: Concept, elements, and origin.
2.2 Different perspective: Liberal, Marxist and Gandhian
2.3 Globalization and State sovereignty.

Unit 3: Major concepts in Political Theory
3.1 Equality- Marxist view of Equality
3.2 Liberty-Concept and kinds.
3.3 Justice- concept and kinds; Justice and Equality

Unit 4: Democracy
4.1 Concept and features; Socio-political dimensions.
4.2 Condition for success of democracy
4.3 Theories of Democracy

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. *Bhargava, Rajeev & Ashok Acharya(ed.) Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Education,2008*
2. *Bhargava, Rajeev, What is Political Theory and Why do We need it, New Delhi: OUP, 2010*
3. *Gauba, O. P. An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1981*
4. *Ramaswamy, Sushila, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, New Delhi: Macmillan, 2003*
5. *Held, David, Political Theory and the Modern State, London: Polity, 1994 (ed.) Political Theory Today, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1991*
6. *Barry, Norman P., An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, London: Macmillan, 1988*
7. *Laski, Harold J, The State in Theory and Practice, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1935*
8. *Bottomore, T. B., Classes in Modern Society, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1965*

PSMM 102 Public Administration: Principles and Approaches **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand the concept of public administration, its significance, and challenges. The paper reflects the insight of the compatibility of this discipline with other subjects of social sciences and beyond.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know the concept, scope and significance of Public Administration

CO2: To gain the knowledge on the historical background as the discipline and its relations with other social sciences

CO3: To know the various principles and agencies of Public administration

CO4: To understand the concept of theoretical perspective of administrative system

CO5: To familiarize with the administrative problems and challenges of an organization

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Public Administration – Introducing the discipline
1.1 Public Administration: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance
1.2 Public and Private Administration: Differences and Similarities
1.3 Evolution of study of Public Administration: As an activity and as a discipline

Unit 2: Public Administration as a Social Science and its relation with other disciplines
2.1 Philosophy of Public Administration
2.2 Public Administration as a Social Science and its relation with other social sciences
2.3 Public Administration as a Science and Technology

Unit 3: Organisation- Principles and Problems
3.1 Organisation: Meaning, Origin, Importance and Types
3.2 Principles of organization: Hierarchy, Span of control, Unity of Command, Authority, Power, Responsibility, Delegation, Supervision, Line, Staff and Auxiliary agencies
3.3 Some technical problems of Organisation

Unit 4: Theories of Public Administration
4.1 Classical Theory of Henry Fayol, Gullick and Urwick
4.2 Bureaucratic Theory of Max Weber, Scientific Management Theory of F.W. Taylor

4.3 Human Relations Theory of Elton Mayo

Text Books/ Reading References:

2. *Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories (New Delhi: Sterling, 2008)*
3. *Prof. B. L. Fadia and Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, Indian Administration (Agra: Sahitya Bhawan)*
4. *Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrawal)*
5. *Dr. M.P. Sharma & Dr. B.L. Sadana, Public Administration in Theory and Practice (New Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 2012*
6. *Richard Joseph Stillman, Public Administration: Concept and Cases (New York: Cengage Learning, 2009)*
7. *Robert B. Benhardt, Public Administration (New York: Cengage Learning, 2008)*
8. *Herbert A. Simon, Public Administration, 4th Edition (New York: Transaction Publishers, 2010)*
9. *Sriram Maheswari, Administrative Theory: An Introduction, 2nd Edition (New Delhi: Macmillan, 2003)*
10. *Attar Singh, Principles of Public Administration (New Delhi, Mohit Publications)*
11. *S. Maheswari, Administrative Theory: An Introduction (New Delhi: Macmillan)*
12. *M. Laxmikanth, Public Administration (New Delhi: Tata McGraw- Hills)*

PSMM 103- International Relations **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand and have conceptual clarity about International Relations. Its significance in the contemporary world as well as how the nation survives in modern era.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know what is really international relations and its difference with international politics.

CO2: To understand the approaches to study international relations.

CO3: To know the meaning and importance of balance of power, collective security and disarmaments in present day world politics.

CO4: To know the impacts of First world war and Second world war in international relations including human life and properties.

CO5: To know what is Cold war and its impact on World politics.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction to International Relations
1.1 Evolution and meaning of international Relations
1.2 Nature and Scope of International Relations
1.3 Difference between International Relations and International Politics

Unit 2: Approaches to the study of International Relations
2.1 Liberalism- I. Kant, W. Wilson
2.2 Realism- Morgenthau, K. Waltz
2.3 Systems theory – M. Kaplan

Unit 3: Basic concepts in International Relations
3.1 Balance of power
3.2 Collective security and Disarmament
3.3 National Interest and ideology

Unit 4: World in 20th Century
4.1 First World War: Causes and consequences
4.2 Second World War: causes and consequences
4.3 Cold war: phases and Impact, Post Cold War era

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. Hans. J. Morgenthau : Politics Among Nations.

2. Palmer, N.D. & Perkins, C : International Relations.
3. Schuman, F.L. : International Politics.
4. Mishra, K.P. : India's Policy of Recognition of States and Governments.
5. Mahendra Kumar : Theoretical Aspects of International Politics.
6. P. Allan ad K. Oldman (eds) : The End of the Cold War, Dordrecht, Martinus Nijhoff, 1992.
7. I. Brownlie (ed.): Basic Documents on Human Rights, 2nd edition, Oxford, The Clarendon Press 1981.
8. H. Bull : The Anarchical Society : A Study of Order in World Politics, London, Macmillan, 1977.

PSMM 104 Indian Government and Politics **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: It Provides opportunities to students to understand the knowledge about political system and functions of the government at national, state and local levels.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student**:**
CO1: The course traces the embodiment of the conflicts in constitutional provisions
CO2: To understand and study the contemporary challenges in the national integrity

CO3: To familiarize and encourage the study of state institutions in their mutual interaction with the larger extra constitutional environment

CO4: The strength of the course lies in its focused to analyze the political happenings in India

CO5: Understand the structure, power and functions of the Indian government and enlighten the students to understand basic rights and duties of the citizen

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Making of the Indian Constitution
1.1 Historical Background
1.2 Constituent Assembly: Composition, Working and Debates
1.3 Framing of the Constitution

Unit 2: Ideological Contents
2.1 The Preamble
2.2 Features of the Indian Constitution
2.3 Basic Structure

Unit 3: Organs of the Government
3.1 Legislature: Parliament – Composition, Power and Functions
3.2 Executive: President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers and Bureaucracy
3.4 Judiciary: Judicial Activism and Judicial Review

Unit 4: National Integration, Party System, Pressure Groups, Interest Groups
4.1 Party System: Nature and Trends
4.2 Pressure Groups and Interest Groups
4.3 Contemporary Challenges to National Integration

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. G. Austin, The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.

2. J. P. Bansal, Supreme Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.

3. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics, Delhi, Eastern Book Company, 1980.

4. B. Dasgupta and W. H. Morris-Jones, Patterns and Trends in Indian Politics, New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1976.

5. S. Kaushik (ed.,), Indian Government and Politics, Delhi University, Directorate of Hindi Implementation, 1990.

6. S. Kaviraj, Politics in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.

7. W. H. Morris Jones, Government and Politics in India, Delhi, BI Publications, 1974.

PSMM 105 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN INDIA **Marks: 30+70= 100**

Total Credits: 04

Objectives: This syllabus is designed to reflect the conceptual and structural framework of social movements in general. The paper also explores the impact of social movement on power relation in society. It also focuses that how social changes are influenced by social movements. The student will be acquainted with the theoretical background as well as traditional and new social movements in India.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: Understanding the concept of social movements

CO2: Impact of social movement on power and human rights in society

CO3: Exploring the theories of social movements

CO4: Knowing the social movements and social Change in India

CO5: Changing characteristic of new social movements in India

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction:
1.1 Social Movement: Definition, characteristics and types
1.2 Social movements and the distribution of power in society
1.3 Social Movements and Human Rights

Unit 2: Theories of Social Movement:
2.1 Resource Mobilization Theory
2.2 Relative Deprivation Theory
2.3 Rational Choice Theory, Marxist and Post Marxist

Unit 3: Social Movements and Social Change in India
3.1 Peasant movements
3.2 Labour and trade union movement
3.3 Tribal movements

Unit 4: New Social Movements in India
4.1 Ecological and environmental movement
4.2 Women's movement
4.3 Ethnic movements with special reference to North-East India

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. *Rao,M.S.A.,1979; Social Movements in India: (new Delhi : Manohar)*
2. *Shah,Ghansyam,1990 : Social Movements in India: a review of the literature (Delhi : Sage).*
3. *Desai, A.R.Ed. 1979 : Peasent Struggles in India (Bombay : Oxford University press)*
4. *Dhanagare, D.N., 1983 : Peasents Movements in India 1920-1950 (Delhi : Oxford University press)*
5. *Gore, M.S., 1993 : The social context of an ideology : ambedker's political and social thoughts (new Delhi : Sage)*
6. *Singh, K.S., 1982: Tribal movements in India: (new Delhi : Manohar)*
7. *Oommen, T.K., 1972 : (charisma, stability and change : An Analysis of Bhoodan Grandan movement . (new Delhi : Thomas press)*
8. *Selliot,Eleanor, 1995 : From Untouchable to dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar movements (new Delhi : Sage)*
9. *Gouldner, A.W.,1950 ed : Studies in leadership (new York : Harper and Brothers)*
10. *Oomen, T.K., 1990 : Protest and Change: Studies in social movements (new Delhi : Sage)*

Master of Arts, Political Science
Syllabus of Semester II

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The course will focus on values and understanding of the thought of Western thinkers to develop human values among the students.

Course outcome: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student**:**

CO1. The course focus on the emergence of political thought which help the students to have a historical understanding of the political thought.

CO2. The course encompasses the Greek political thought to enlighten the emergence of political structures.

CO3. It explores the changing trends of political thought along with the time and emergence of new political theories.

CO4. It tries to understand the classical and positive liberalism along with Marxian thinkers and Marxian perspective.

CO5. The course will enable the students to have proper idea on political thought which will help them to build their moral behaviour and in long run help in all competitive examinations.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Greek Political Thought

1.1 Socrates
1.2 Plato: Philosopher King, Ideal State, Theory of Justice, Concept of Education
1.3 Aristotle: Classification of State, Revolution

Unit 2: Medieval Political Thought

2.1 St. Augustine: Religion and Politics
2.2 Thomas Aquinas: Theory of Origin of the State, Theory of Law & Justice
2.3 Machiavelli: Views about human nature; Morality and Politics, Attributes of a Ruler as advocated in The Prince

Unit 3: Liberalism: Classical and Positive

3.1 Social Contract Theory: Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J.J. Rousseau
3.2 Bentham: Utilitarianism
3.3 J.S. Mill: Concept of Liberty, Representative Government

Unit 4: Marx and Socialism before Marx

4.1 Utopian Socialism: Charles Fourier, Robert Owen, Saint Simon
4.2 F.G. Hegel: Nature of State; Hegelian Dialectics
4.3 Marx: Dialectic Materialism, Materialistic Interpretation of History, Surplus Value, Class Struggle

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. William Evenstein, *Modern Political Thought- The Great Issues*, Oxford and IBH, New Delhi, 1970
2. J. S. Mill, *On Liberty*, Batoche Books Limited (New Edition), Canada
3. Thomas Hobbes, *Leviathan*, London, 1651
4. Aristotle, *The Politics* (Translated by Benjamin Jowett), Batoche Books Limited, Canada, 1999
5. O. P. Gauba, *Western Political Thought*, Macmillan, 2011
6. Shlomo Avineri, *Hegel's Theory of the Modern State*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1972
7. Ernest Barker, *Greek Political Theory: Plato and his Predecessors*, Methuen, London, 1977
8. Maurice Cranston (ed.), *Western Political Philosophers*, Fontana, London, 1964
9. J. Barnes, Malcolm Schofeild & Richards Sorabji (eds.), *Articles on Aristotle 2. Ethics and Politics*, Duckworth, London, 1977
10. Jones, W.I., *Masters of Political Thought: Machiavelli to Bentham*, Calcutta, Oxford University Press, 1975

PSMM 202 State Politics in India **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: To enable the students to get broader ideas about the running and functions of state politics in India

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student**:**

CO1: To understand the theoretical framework for the study of state politics

CO2: To aware the citizens with the constitutions status of states in Indian political system

CO3: To familiarize the student with the relationship between state and centre

CO4: The acquaint the students with the trends and impact of state politics

CO5: To critically examine the problem and issues face by the state politics

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Theoretical framework for the study of State Politics
1.1 State Politics: Concept, Meaning, Nature and Significance
1.2 Linguistic States and Reorganization of States in India
1.3 Constitutional Status of States in Indian Political System

Unit 2: Structure of State Governments & **Centre-State Relations**
2.1 Executive, Legislature and Role of Governor
2.2 Centre-State Relationship: President's Rule, Autonomy and Distribution of Resources
2.3 State and Regional Political Parties: Influence in National Politics

Unit 3: Trends and Impact
3.1 Issues of Inter-State Disputes—River Waters, Border- disputes
3.2 New Demands from Sub-Regions
3.3 Response to Liberalization of Economy

Unit 4: Contemporary Issues in State Politics
4.1 Caste and State Politics
4.2 Rise of Communal Politics Since 1990
4.3 Regionalism and Federalism

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Blackswan, 2012
2. M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity, McGraw Hill Education (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2013
3. Z. Hasan, Politics and State in India, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000
4. Iqbal Narain, State Politics in India, Meenakshi Prakashan, New Delhi
5. G. Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000
6. R. Chaterjee (ed.), Politics in India: The State Society Interface, South Asian Publishers, New Delhi, 2001
7. A. Kohli (ed.), The Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1991

PSMM 203: Comparative Politics **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The paper reflects the vital issues of the present day politics like political participation, political modernization and political culture etc.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know the meaning of comparative politics and its difference with comparative government.

CO2: To know and understand the approaches to study comparative politics, traditional and modern.

CO3: To know the political institutions of leading countries of the world in modern times.

CO4: To know political parties, pressure groups and political participations in democratic countries

CO5: To know and explore the political modernization, political socialization and political culture.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introductory Concepts
1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope of Comparative Government and Comparative Politics
1.2 Growth/Development of the study of Comparative Politics
1.3 Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics: Traditional and Modern

Unit 2: Political Institutions
2.1 Federalism and Unitary
2.2 Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government
2.3 Authoritarian system of Government

Unit 3: Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Political Participation
3.1 Party-system Nature, Determinants, Functions and Classification
3.2 Political Participation and Control of Political Power
3.3 Pressure Group- Functional Process, Control and its role

Unit 4: Political Process
4.1 Political Socialization- Concept, types and agents of Political Socialization
4.2 Political Modernization- Concept, Characteristics and Problems
4.3 Political Culture- Concept, types and factors responsible for development of political culture

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. Almond & Gabriel, et. Al., Comparative Politics Today: A World View, London, Longman, 2003
2. S. R. Maheswari, Comparative Government and Politics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publications, Agra

3. J. Sodaro Michael, et al., Comparative Politics: A Global Introduction, New York, Mcgraw-Hill College, 2004
4. G. A. Almond & G. H. Powell, Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach, Boston, 1996
5. M. Duverger, Party Politics and Pressure Groups: A Comparative Introduction, New York, 1972
6. S. E. Finer, Comparative Government, London, 1970
7. H. Echstein & D. N. Apter, Comparative Politics, New York, Latest Edition
8. Kesselman Mark (ed.) et. al. , Introduction to Comparative Politics, Houghton Miffin Company, Boston, 2003

PSMM 204 INTERNATIONAL POLITICS **Marks: 30+70= 100**

Total Credits: 04

Objectives: This paper is designed to highlight the importance of international as well as regional organizations in international politics. The paper also focuses over the centrality of UN in world politics. The students will be acquainted with the role of diplomacy in international Politics. Further the paper explores the challenges faced by international community and its impact.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: Understanding the concept of International Organizations

CO2: Familiarity with UN: Structure, function, and reforms

CO3: Exploring the Regional Organizations

CO4: Knowing the concept of diplomacy

CO5: Impact of Contemporary Issues in International Politics

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: International Organization
1.1 Concept, Nature and Evolution of International Organization
1.2 United Nations: Structure and Functions
1.3 Issue of the Reform of the United Nations

Unit 2: Regional Organizations
2.1 European Union (EU)
2.2 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
2.3 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Unit 3: Introduction to Diplomacy
3.1 Diplomacy: Meaning, Nature and Scope
3.2 Historical Evolution of the Practice of Diplomacy
3.3 Kinds of Diplomacy

Unit 4: Contemporary Issues in International Politics
4.1 Environment
4.2 Human Rights and Humanitarian Intervention
4.3 Terrorism

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. Rosenau, J.N. (1976), *World Politics: An Introduction*, New York: the Free Press
2. Archer, Clive (2001), *International Organization*, New York: Routledge
3. Baylis, John et al (2008), *The Globalization of World Politics*, New York: Oxford
4. Palmer, Norman D. And Howard C. Parkins (1970), *International Relations*, Calcutta: Scientific Book Agency
5. Macomber, W. B. (1975), *The Angel's Game: A Handbook of Modern Diplomacy*, New York: Stein and Day
6. Nicholson, H. G. (1963), *Diplomacy*, London: Oxford
7. Calvocoressi, Peter (2008), *World Politics since 1945*, New York: Routledge
8. Edkins, Jenny and Maja Zehfus (eds.) (2009), *Global Politics A New Introduction*, New York: Routledge
9. Reus-Smit, Christian and Duncan Snidal (eds.)(2008), *The Oxford Handbook of International Relations*, Oxford: Oxford
10. Malhotra, V.K, *International Relations*, Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi

PSMM 205: Comparative Political System **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The paper compares the political systems and institutions of two major nations of the world USA and UK

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know the constitution, constitutionalism and its nature and scope

CO2: To understand the types of government particularly two major countries of the world UK, USA

CO3: To know the socio-economic foundations of UK constitution and its connections and traditions

CO4: To know and understand the political and judicial institutions of US constitution

CO5: To know the socio-economic foundations, political institution including role of communist party of People's Republic of China

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Constitution
1.1 Constitution and Constitutionalism: Nature, Types and Significance
1.2 Distinction between Direct Democracy and Representative Democracy
1.3 Direct Democracy: Switzerland

Unit 2: UK
2.1 UK: Salient Features, Socio-Economic Foundations
2.2 Conventions and Traditions, the Crown
2.3 Cabinet System, Parliament, Party System, Judiciary

Unit 3: USA
3.1 USA: Formation of federation, Salient Features
3.2 President and Congress
3.3 Supreme Court and Judicial Review, Party System

Unit 4: CHINA
4.1 People's Republic of China: Socio-Economic Foundations
4.2 National Peoples' Congress and its Standing Committee, President, State Council, Peoples' Courts and Peoples' Procurators
4.3 Role of the Communist Party.

Text Books/ Reading References:

1. A.C. Kapoor & K.K. Mishra, Select Constitutions, S. Chand & Co., Delhi, Latest Edition

2. G.A. Almond, G. B. Powell, K. Strom and R. Dalton, Comparative Politics Today: A World View, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2007,

3. H. Finer, Theory and Practice of Modern Government, London, Methuen, 1969.

4. S. E. Finer, Comparative Government, Harmondsworth, Penguin

B.C. Rai, ***The World Constitution: A Comparative Study*** *(U.S.A., U.K., Soviet Union, Switzerland, Japan, France, Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan), Prakashan Kendra, Lucknow, 2001*

U.R. Ghai; ***Comparative Politics & Government,*** *New Academic Publishing House, Jalandhar, Reprint 2001.*

R. Hague & M. Harrop, ***Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction,*** *5th Edition, New York, Palgrave, 2001*

Master of Arts, Political Science
Syllabus of Semester III

PSMM 301- Indian Political Thought **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The course focuses on history of Indian Political thought and emphasis of contemporary thought to mould the behaviour of the students.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: The course focus on the emergence of political thought which help the students to have a historical understanding of the Indian political thought.

CO2: The course encompasses the Indian political thought to enlighten the emergence of political structures and its political history.

CO3: It explores the changing trends of political thought along with the time and emergence of new political theories.

CO4: It tries to understand the emergence of Indian renaissance and thinking of the heroes of Indian nationalism.

CO5: The course will enable the students to have proper idea on Indian political thought to understand the structure of Indian political history which will help them to build their moral behaviour and in long run help in all competitive examinations.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Ancient Political Thought

1.1 Bhisma: Shanti Parava and Rajdharma
1.2 Manu: Theory of Coercive Authority, Theory of Government
1.3 Kautilya: Theory of Government, Theory of Danda

Unit 2: Indian Renaissance

2.1 Raja Rammohan Roy: Approach to Social Reform
2.2 Jyotiba Phooley: Views on Religion and Caste
2.3 Mahadev Govind Ranade: Views on Freedom, Hindu-Muslim Unity, Method of Social Change

Unit 3: Indian Nationalism

3.1 Swami Vivekananda: Religion and Individual-Social Freedom, Views on Democracy, Universal Religion and Internationalism
3.2 Sri Aurobindo Ghosh: Spiritual Determinism, Philosophy of State
3.3 Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Swaraj and Swadharma, Threefold Programme for Political Action

Unit 4: Genesis of Modern India

4.1 M.K. Gandhi: Religion and Politics, Socialism

4.2 M. N. Roy: Interpretation of Marxism, New Humanism

4.3 Jawaharlal Nehru: Synthesis of Ideas (East and West), Views on Democracy, Pragmatism

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1. Verma, V.P. (2004), Modern Indian Political Thought, Agra: Laxmi Narayan Agrawal

2. Malhotra (1992), V.R., Foundation of Indian Political Thought, New Delhi: Manohar

3. Singh Aakash & Silika Mohapatra (eds., 2010), Indian Political Thought: A Reader, New Delhi: Routledge

4. Vajpeyi, Anayna (2012), Righteous Republic: the Political Foundations of Modern India, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press

PSMM 302: Decentralization and local government in India **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables the students to understand the concept of decentralization and Indian local government system

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To acquaint with the concept of grass root level democracy in the form of decentralization and its stages

CO2: To explore the concept and historical perspective of local government in India

CO3: To get the knowledge about the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 and the Panchayati Raj Institutions

CO4: To know about the 74th Amendment Act of 1992 and the Urban Local Institutions

CO5: To probe into the role, problems and challenges of local government.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Decentralization: An introduction

1.1 Decentralization: Concept, Meaning, Characteristics and Stages
1.2 Participation, Devolution, Transparency
1.3 Integrity, Vigilance, Responsibility, Responsiveness and Equity

Unit 2: Local Government
2.1 Local Government: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics and Types
2.2 Development of Local Government in India: Historical Perspective-
Local Government before independence and after independence
2.3 Community Development and Decentralization

Unit 3: Rural Local Government in India
3.1 Rural Local Government: Historical Perspective and 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
3.2 State Finance Commission
3.3 Rural Development and Panchayats

Unit 4: Urban Local Government in India
4.1 Urban Local Government: Historical Perspective and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act
4.2 Municipal Finance
4.3 Urbanization and its impact, Policies and Programmes

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1. *Bhubanesh Gupta, Urban Local Government (New Delhi, Wisdom Press, 2014)*
2. *Jawaharlal Gupta, Local Government (New Delhi, Wisdom Press,2013)*
3. *S. Rajneesh and S. L. Goel, Panchayati Raj in India: Theory and Practice (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 2008)*
4. *Veerashekharappa, Institutional Finance for Rural Develoment (New Delhi, Rawat Publication, 2010)*
5. *M.P. Sharma, B.L. Sadana and Harpeet Kaur, Public Administration in Theory and Practice Ed. (New Delhi: Kitab Mahal Publishers, 2011)*
6. *B. L. Fadia and Dr. Kuldeep Fadia,Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts (Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publication, 2008)*
7. *Ramesh Kumar Arora and Rajni Goyal, Indian Public Administration: Institutions and Issues (New Delhi: New Age International, 1995)*
8. *I.S.A. Baud and others, New Forms of Urban Governance in India (New Delhi: Sterling, 2009)*
9. *Sudha Mohan, Urban Development and New Localism (New Delhi: Rawat, 2005)*
10. *Jasprit Kaur Soni, Governance of Panchayati Raj (New Delhi: Authors Press Publishers of Scholarly Books, 2005)*
11. *Yatindra Singh Sisodia (ed), Functioning of Panchayat Raj System (New Delhi: Rawat Publications, 2005)*
12. *S. Baluchamy, Panchayati Raj Institutions (New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 2004)*
13. *Geogre K. Lieten, Politics and Rural Development: Essays on India (New Delhi: Manohar,2003*)
14. *Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrawal)*
15. *M. Laxmikanth, Public Administration (New Delhi: Tata McGraw- Hills)*
16. *M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity (New Delhi: Tata McGraw- Hills)*

PSMM 303 India's Foreign Policy **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The course emphasis on how foreign policies are developed and how India is leading its foreign policy to have a better idea of the students toward foreign policy.

Course outcome: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: The course enable the students to have an idea how India develop its foreign policy.

CO2: It will enable to understand the structural setting and how policies are made.

CO3: It explores the Indian Foreign relations with neighbours and developed countries.

CO4: The course focuses on different International Organizations and how they are related to India.

CO5: The course will enable the students to have idea on India's Foreign Policy and will be fruitful for all the competitive examinations.

CONTENTS:

UNIT I: Theoretical Aspects
1.1 Foreign Policy: Meaning and Major Approaches to the Study of Foreign Policy
1.2 Principles and Objectives of India's Foreign Policy
1.3 Domestic and External Determinants: Geography, History & Culture, Society and Political Systems

UNIT II: The Structural Setting
2.1 Structure of Foreign Policy Decision Making: Continuity and Change
2.2 Non-Alignment: Genesis, Development and Relevance
2.3 India and the Question of Nuclear Weapons: NPT and CTBT

UNIT III: Foreign Relations
3.1 India's Policy towards its Neighbours
3.2 India's Policy towards Major Powers of the World
3.3 India and the United Nations

UNIT - IV: Global Regions and Institutions
4.1 ASEAN and SAARC
4.2 EU and African Union
4.3 WTO and IMF

Text Books/Reference Books:

1. Appadorai, A. (1981), Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

2. Bandopadhyay, J. (2003), The Making of India's Foreign Policy: Determinants, Institutions, Processes and Personalities, New Delhi: Allied Publishers.

3. Datta, V. P. (2007), India's Foreign Policy since Independence, New Delhi: National Book Trust.

4. Dixit, J. N. (1998), Across Borders: Fifty years of Indian Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Picus Books.

5. Dixit, J. N. (2001), India's Foreign Policy and its Neighbours, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing.

6. Ganguly, Sumit (2015), Indian Foreign Policy-Oxford India Short Introductions Series, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

7. Kapoor, H. (1995), India's Foreign Policy 1947-92, New Delhi: Sage Publications.

8. Laskar, Rejaul Karim (2013), India's Foreign Policy-An Introduction, New Delhi: Paragon International Publishers.

9. Malone, David M. et al. (Eds.) (2015), The Oxford Handbook of Indian Foreign Policy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

PSMR304 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS IN SOCIAL SCIENCES

Marks: 30+70= 100 **Total Credits: 04**

Objectives: This syllabus is specially designed to fulfill the requirement of the students for research endeavors. The paper reflects the general understanding of the research in social sciences. The students will be acquainted with the importance of objectivity, hypothesis, sampling, data collection tools, etc. Further, the paper focuses over the formulation of research project and reports.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: Introducing the Research in Social Science

CO2: Importance of objectivity, research design, and hypothesis in research

CO3: Understanding the sampling procedure and tools of research

CO4: Knowing the various Measures of data analysis

CO5: To develop the idea about how to write research proposal and report

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Science of Research

1.1 Meaning, Characteristics, Types, and Steps in Research
1.2 Objectivity in Research and Research design
1.3 Hypothesis: Meaning, Formulation, Forms, and Importance

Unit 2: Sampling & Tools of Research

2.1 Sampling: Meaning, Types, and Selection Procedure
2.2 Tools of Research: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Opinionnaire, Interview Schedule
2.3 Data collection and Data Analysis

Unit 3: Measures of Central Tendencies

3.1 Mean, Median and Mode
3.2 Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation,
3.3 Probability: Concepts of Probability, Normal Probability Curve (NPC), Skewness and Kurtosis

Unit 4: Research Proposal & Project Formulation

4.1 Meaning of Research Proposal
4.2 Formulation of Research Proposal: Some Practical Tips
4.3 Research Report: Report Writing, Report Presentation

Texts Books/ Reference Books:

1.Sandhu Singh, Research Methodology in Social Sciences (New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House, 2011)
2. Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology (New Delhi: Sage Publication, 2011)
3. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology (New Delhi, New Age International, 2011)
4. Mohit Gupta and N. Agarwal, Social Research Methods (New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers, 2010)
5. Research Methodology-Good & Hatt
6. Wililam J. Goode and Paul H.Hatt, Methods In Social Research, Indian Edition (New Delhi: McGraw Hill, 2012)
7. Paul Oliver, Writing Your Thesis, 2nd Edition (New Delhi: Sage, 2008)
8. Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin, Research Methods in the Social Sciences (New Delhi: Vistaar, 2005)

PSMO 305 (A) Social Exclusion: Theory and Practice **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand and have conceptual clarity about social exclusion and its existence in practical world.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To understand definitions, concepts and themes of social exclusion.

CO2: To acquaint the students with different aspects of social exclusion and its impact on individual as well as society.

CO3: To have idea about processes, actors and agents of social exclusion.

CO4: To conceptualize importance of inclusiveness with highlighting different inclusive policies.

CO5: To evaluate the social reality of India with the concept of social exclusion and inclusion.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Definitions, Concepts and Themes

1.1 Historical background of the Concept of Social Exclusion and Inclusion - Political traditions (Republican, Anglo-Saxon and Liberal); The culture of poverty; Capability approach; Citizenship; Equality; Social closure; Social relationships.

1.2 Modern Usage – Lenoir and the Les Exclus; Post-industrial capitalist relations; Limitations of income - based approach of poverty; Spatial exclusion.

1.3 Dimensions - Multidimensional (Social, Political, Economic and Cultural); Constitutive; Dynamic and Relational dimensions of social exclusion.

Unit 2: Aspects of Social Exclusion

2.1 Groups at the risk of being excluded – Religious; Racial; Caste; Gender; Ethnic; Class; Regional; Cultural; Language; Disabled; Migrant and Refugee.

2.2 What are people excluded from – Three paradigms of social exclusion (solidarity, specialization and monopoly); Normative versus Structured - Equality; Justice; Citizenship; Respect; Employment; and Education.

2.3 The problems associated with the impact of social exclusion – Lack of capital (human, financial, and physical) and civic amenities, lack of effective participation in social processes.

Unit 3: Processes, Agents and Actors of Social Exclusion

3.1 Processes - Attitudes and social practices (conscious or unconscious, intended and unintended, explicit and informal); Mobilization of institutional bias; Social closure and Unruly practices

3.2 Hierarchy, marginalization and disadvantage; Obstruction and repulsion; Power relations (deliberate discrimination, protecting privilege, exploitation).

3.3 Agents and Actors - Role of agents, impersonal forces and processes causing social exclusion (globalization, international organizations, nation states, elites, excluded groups and individuals); Processes of labeling, othering and bordering.

Unit 4: Inclusive Policies and the Excluded in India

4.1 The Philosophy and the manifestations - Affirmative Action, Positive Discrimination, Reservations and Quota System; Assessment of Inclusive policies - Impact of Reservation on Social and political Process;

4.2 Institutions as instrument of Inclusion - Role of Judiciary, Legislative and Bureaucracy;

4.3 Policies as an Instrument of Inclusion - Special component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan, Various Five Year Plans, Policy for Persons with Disability, Policy for Women, Policy for Elderly Persons.

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1.Atal, Yogesh, 2003. 'Managing Multiplicity: The Insider - Outsider Duality. Ideological Dimensions' in Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak (A.K. Lal ed.), New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. Pages 24-41.

2.Barry, B., 1998. Social Exclusion, Social Isolation and Distribution of Income, London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion, London School of Economics.

3.Chris, Phillipson, Allan, Graham and Morgan, David H. J. eds., 2003. Social Networks and Social Exclusion - Sociological and Policy Perspectives, England: Ashgate Publishing.

4.Hasan, Zoya, 2009, Politics of Inclusion, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5.KABEER, Naila 2006 Social Exclusion and the MDGs. The Challenge of 'Durable Inequalities' in the Asian Context. Institute of Development Studies and Overseas Development Studies Institute.

6.Laskar, B. I., 2015. An Analysis of Social Exclusions in Indian Higher Education, Indian Journal of Higher Education, Vol. VI, Issue II (July-December).

7.Loury, G.C 2000 Social Exclusion and Ethnic Groups: The Challenge to Economics. Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1999. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development! The World Bank.

8.Munck, Ronaldo, 2004. Globalization and Social Exclusion - A Transformationalist Perspective, Sterling VA: Kumarian Press.

9.Nevile, Ann 2007 Amartya K. Sen and Social Exclusion. Development in Practice. 17.2: 249-255.

10.Prasad, R.R. 2003 Social Exclusion: Concept, Meaning and Scope. Ideological Dimensions. In Social Exclusion: Essays in Honour of Dr. Bindeswar Pathak (AX. Lal ed.), New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company. Pages 145-152.

PSMO 305 (B): Indian Political System **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The study of the Indian political system is a window in understanding politics in society and the way Indian political system has been working the way it shape institutions in India

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To introduce the idea of political system and the account of making and working of constitutional institutions

CO2: To allows the students to understand the provisions of the Indian constitutions and how these have played out in political practice

CO3: To familiarized the students with the functions and role in the Indian administrative system

CO4: To evaluate the changing natures of Indian party system and its relevance.

CO5: To look at the problems of nation building and the working of political economy in national integration

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Indian political system:
1.1 Significance of the Indian Model of Political System
1.2 Socio-Economic and Philosophical Foundation of Indian Constitution
1.3 Fundamental Rights-Directive Principles of State Policy

Unit 2: Indian administrative system:
2.1 Role of Civil Services.
2.2. District Administration: Role of DC and SP
2.5. Police Administration. Role of BDO

Unit 3: Indian Party system:
3.1 Changing Nature of Indian Party System
3.2 Elections, Political Participation and Voting Behaviour
3.3 Regional Political Party, its relevance

Unit 4: National Integration
4.1 National Integration and Problems of Nation Buidling.
4.2 Political Economy: Niti aayog
4.3 Indian Tax System.

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1. Rajini Kathari : Politics in India
2.W.H. Morris Jones : The Government and Politics in India
3.L. Hardgrave : The Government and Politics in a Developing Nation
4.L.I. Rudolph & S.H. Rudooph : The Modernity of Tradition
5.D.D. Basu : Introduction to the Constitutions of India
6.N. Hartman : Political Parties in India
7.N.D. Palmer : Elections & Political Development : The South Asian Experience
8.Paul R. Brass : Caste, Faction and Party in Indian Politics
9.N. Austin : The Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation
10.Atul Kohli : India's Democracy
11.Bhavani Singh : Resent Trends in Indian Government and Politics

PSMO 305 (C) Public Administration in India **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables the students to acquaint with the basic concepts of Public administration in India and its problems and issues

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To introduce the concept, scope and historical evolution of Public administration
CO2: To familiarized with the administrative structures and processes of India
CO3: To understand about the concept of grass root level democracy in the form of decentralization ad local government in India
CO4: To probe into the issues and challenges of Indian administration
CO5: To gain the knowledge on the concept of social welfare administration and impact of globalization in Public Administration

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Public Administration: Basic Concepts

1.1 Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope
1.2 Evolution of Public Administration in India
1.3 Public and Private Administration —Differences and Similarities
1.4 Relation of Public Administration with other disciplines of Social sciences

Unit 2: Administration in India

2.1 Central secretariat-- Structure and Functions
2.2 Ministries and Departments in the Union Government
2.3 State Administration: Administrative relationship between the union and States.
2.4 District Administration

Unit 3: Decentralization and Local Governance

3.1 Decentralization and History of local Government in India
3.2 Local self Government in India: Rural and Local self Government
3.3 73^{rd} and 74^{th} Constitutional amendment
3.4 Decentralization and Democracy

Unit 4: Issues in Indian Administration

4.1 Ethics; Accountability; participation and Good Governance
4.2 Problems in Administration
4.3 Globalization and Public Administration
4.4 Social welfare administration in India

Text books recommended:

1. *Rumki Basu, Public Administration: concepts and Theories (New Delhi, Sterling,,2008)*
2. *P.G. Das , Fundamentals of Public Administration (Kolkata, NCBA,2014)*
3. *Vishnoo Bhagawan and Vidya Bhushan ,Public administration (NewDelhi,s.chand,2009)*

Master of Arts, Political Science
Syllabus of Semester IV

Semester – IV **Total Marks: 500**

PSMM 401 Contemporary Political Thought **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: The course focuses to understand the political philosophy of contemporary time and how they are different from established philosophy which will enable the students to have critical understanding towards political philosophies.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: The course tries to give an understanding on the contemporary political thought which developed in the 20th century.

CO2: The course enables the students to get knowledge on contemporary Marxist, Neo Liberal and Neo Marxist thoughts.

CO3: The course is structured to provide new understanding to the old political thought and is now applicable in the contemporary world.

CO4: The course focuses on different contemporary political philosopher and argues how philosophy in important.

CO5: The course will enable the students to grab knowledge on contemporary issues with relevance to contemporary political thoughts which helps in formulating argument and in further higher studies.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Revival of Normative Thought

1.1 Leo Strauss: Political Philosophy
1.2 John Rawls: Political Liberalism, Theory of Justice
1.3 Hannah Arendt: Civic Republicanism

Unit 2: 20th Century Marxist Thought

2.1 V. I. U. Lenin: Revolutionary Theory, Views on Imperialism, Bolshevism
2.2 Antonio Gramsci: Concept of Hegemony, State and Society
2.3 Mao Tse-Tung: Communist Regime, New Democracy

Unit 3: Neo Liberal Thought

3.1 Robert Nozick: Libertarian Theory
3.2 F.A. Hayek: Concept of Freedom
3.3 Isaiah Berlin: Negative and Positive Liberty

Unit 4: Neo Marxist Thought

4.1 Ralph Miliband: Instrumental Marxism
4.2 Michal Foucault: Post Structuralism
4.3 Herbert Marcuse: Concept of One Dimensional Man

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1. Finlayson, Alan (2003), Contemporary Political Thought: A Reader and , Scotland: Edinburgh University Press
2. Nozik, Robert. (1974), Anarchy, State and Utopia, New York: Basic Books
3. Rawls, John (1971), A Theory of Justice, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press
4. Hayek, F.A. (1944), Road of Serfdom, UK: Rutledge Press
5. Lenin, V.I. (1999), Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism, Sydney: Resistance Books
6. Hoare, Quentin and G.N. Smith (1999), Selection from the Prison Notebooks of Antonio Gramsci, London: Elecbook
7. Quotations from Chairman Mao Tse-Tung (Edited by People's Liberation Army Daily, 1966), China: People's Relublic of China Printing Office
8. Berlin, Isaiah (1990), Four Essays on Liberty, UK: Oxford University Press
9. Friedman, Milton (2009), Capitalism and Freedom, UK: University of Chicago Press
10. Miliband, Ralf (1978), Marxism and Politics, UK: Oxford University Press
11. Foucault, Michal (2013), Lectures on The Will to Know, UK: Palgrave Macmillan
12. Marcuse, Herbert (1991), One Dimensional Man, UK: Beacon Press
13. Habermas, Jurgen (2014), Jurgen Habermas: Key Concepts, UK: Routledge

PSMM 402 HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA **Marks: 30+70= 100**

Total Credits: 04

Objectives: The main objective of this paper is to acquaint students with the evolution of human rights in India and to explain the historical & philosophical foundations of human rights in India. This paper also aims to introduce to students human rights and the Indian State. Under this, students will be familiarized with fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy and its relations with human rights. Further this paper deals with composition, powers and functions of different commissions established for the protection of human rights especially scheduled castes, scheduled tribes & minorities.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: Introducing the concepts of human rights

CO2: Understanding the concept of universalism and cultural relativism of human rights

CO3: Indian constitution and human rights

CO4: Knowing the institutional arrangements and human rights

CO5: Human rights of vulnerable groups in India

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Human Rights – An Introduction
1.1 Introduction - Origin, Nature, and Scope of Human Rights
1.2 Generations of Human Rights
1.3 Approaches to Human Rights: Universalism and Cultural Relativism

Unit 2: Indian Constitution and Human Rights
2.1 Constitutional Provisions
2.2 Human Rights Protection Act, 1993
2.3 Recent Legislations pertaining to Human Rights: The Child Labour Prohibition Act and The Right to Education Act

Unit 3: Institutional Arrangements and Human Rights
3.1 The United Nations Charter
3.2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
3.3 International Covenants: ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CRC

Unit 4: Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

4.1 Women's Rights as Human Rights

4.2 Violation of Child Rights: Child labour; Molestation and Sexual Harassment of Children

4.3 Rights of the LGBT Community

Texts Book/ Reference Books:

1. Human Rights, South Asian Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

2. S. Mehartaj Begum, Human Rights in India: Issue and Perspectives (New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 2000)

3. Vinod Sharma, Human Rights Violation: A Global Phenomenon (New Delhi: APH Publication, 2002)

4. Promod K. Nayar, Writing Wrongs: The Cultural Construction of Human Rights in India (New Delhi: Routledge, 2012)

5. Asish Kumar Das and Others, Human Right in India (New Delhi: Sarup and Sons, 2007)

6. Jack Donnelly, Universal Human Right, 2nd Edition (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003)

PSMM 403 Introduction to Public Policy **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables the students to get the basic ideas about public policy making process.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To understand the concept of public policy, its scope and significance

CO2: To get the knowledge on the techniques and mechanism of policy implementations

CO3: To analyze the policy evaluation by means of case studies

CO4: To aware the students with various roles of policy making agencies

CO5: To encourage alternative solutions and remedies to the problems and challenges of policy making process

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction to Public Policy
1.1 Public Policy: Meaning, Nature, Scope, Significance and Models
1.2 Policy Science: Emergence and Importance
1.3 Policy Cycle

Unit 2: Policy Formulation
2.1 The Process of Policy Formulation, Problems and constraints in Policy formulation
2.2 Role of various agencies in Policy- making
2.3 Models of Public Policy Analysis

Unit 3: Policy Implementation
3.1 Systems, Models and Approaches of Policy Implementation
3.2 Implementing Agencies and their role: Governmental Agencies and Non- Governmental Agencies
3.3 Monitoring of Policy Implementation; Problems and Remedies

Unit 4: Policy Evaluation and Case Studies
4.1 Policy Evaluation: Meaning, Policy Impact Assessment, Evaluation Techniques
4.3 Policy Interventions: Case studies- Land Reforms and Industrial Policy
4.5 Impact of Globalization on National Policy- Making

Text Books/ Reference Books:

1.R.K. Sapru, Public Policy: Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited, 2004)

2. Prof. B. L. Fadia and Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, Indian Administration (Agra: Sahitya Bhawan)

3.Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrawal)

4.Charles O. Jones, Introduction to the Study of Public Policy, originally published in 1970 (New York: Wadsworth, digitalized, 2006)

5.R.K. Sapru, Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation (New Delhi: Sterling, 2000)

6.Yehizkel Dror, Public Policy Making Re-examined (New York: Leonard, Hill Books, 1983)

7.Charles Wheelan, Introduction to Public Policy (New York: W.W. Norton, 2010)

8.D.C. Grover, Policies of Public Administration (New Delhi, Mohit Publications)

PSMO 404 (A) Urban Administration and Governance in India Marks: 30 + 70=100

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand the process of administration and governance system in urban India.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know about urban administration and governance process in India.

CO2: To understand the linkages of Urban bodies and state government.

CO3: To know about financial status of urban local government.

CO4: To have idea about problems and needs of urban local government highlighting some new constructive suggestive measures for assuring better solution of those problems.

CO5: To have information about government's scheme and programmes and constitutional recognition to urban local government.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Urban Administration
1.1 Brief history of Urban Local Government
1.2 74th Constitution Amendment Act: Salient Features
1.3 Urban Local Bodies

Unit 2: Urban-State Government linkages
2.1 Planning and Development: Decentralized Planning
2.2 District Planning Committee: master plans, city development plan, five year plans
2.3 Urbanization

Unit 3: Municipal Finances
3.1 Revenue Structure
3.2 State Finance Commission and its role in enhancing municipal revenue capability
3.3 Policies and programmes for urban development, infrastructure and reforms

Unit 4: Urban Environmental Pollution and Protection
4.1 Accountability, Efficiency, Transparency, Responsiveness and Responsibility
4.2 Citizens' participation and Urban Development
4.3 Contemporary Challenges in Urban Administration

Texts Books/ Reference Books:

1.Bhubanesh Gupta, Urban Local Government (New Delhi, Wisdom Press, 2014)
2. Jawaharlal Gupta, Local Government (New Delhi, Wisdom Press,2013)
3. I.S.A. Baud and others, New Forms of Urban Governance in India (New Delhi: Sterling, 2009)
4. Sudha Mohan, Urban Development and New Localism (New Delhi: Rawat, 2005)
5. Marina Pinto, Metropolitan City Governance in India (New Delhi: Sage, 2000)
6. Hubert Heinelt and others, Legitimacy and Urban Governance: A Cross-National Comparative Study (London: Routledge, 2009)
7. Prof. B. L. Fadia and Dr. Kuldeep Fadia, Indian Administration (Agra: Sahitya Bhawan)
8.Avasthi and Maheshwari, Public Administration (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agrawal)
9.M. Laxmikanth, Public Administration (New Delhi: Tata McGraw- Hills)
10.M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity (New Delhi: Tata McGraw- Hills)

PSMO 404 (B) Rural Administration and Governance in India Marks: 30 + 70=100

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand the process of administration and governance system in rural India.

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know about rural administration and governance process in India highlighting needs and problems in this sphere.

CO2: To understand the relevance of rural administration in India.

CO3: To know about evolution of PRIs in India.

CO4: To have idea about the relationship between local government agencies and state government.

CO5: To have information about government's scheme and programmes and constitutional recognition to rural local government.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Rural Administration in India: An Introduction

1.1 Concept of Rural Administration and Rural Governance
1.2 Basic principles, needs and problems of developing countries with special reference to India.
1.3 Relevance of Rural Administration in India.

Unit 2: Institutions of Panchayati Raj

2.1 Origin, Patterns, Performance and Achievements, Causes of Failure, Ashok Mehta Committee: Recommendations

2.2 Agencies, Schemes and Programmes: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), District Rural Development Agency (DRDA), MGNREGA.

2.3 Financial Powers and constraints of PRIs

Unit 3: Structure and Agencies of Rural Governance

3.1 Decentralization and 73rd amendment Act

3.2 Panchayats as development agencies

3.3 Emerging trends – Relationship between political parties and Panchayats

Unit 4: State Control over Panchayati Raj Institutions

4.1 State government and PRI's; Role of the State

4.2 Capacity building of Panchayat Functionaries; Role of PRIs in Local Resource Management and Environmental Protection.

4.3 Recent challenges to Rural Administration

PSMO 404 (C) – Diplomacy: Theory and Practice **Marks: 30 + 70=100**

Total Credits: 4

Objective: This course enables students to understand the concept of diplomacy and how it becomes so important in International relations

Course Outcomes: The Successful completion of this course shall enable the student:

CO1: To know the concept of diplomacy, its scope and nature.

CO2: To explore the development of diplomacy from ancient time to modern time.

CO3: To know the structure of diplomatic practices.

CO4: To know the different types of diplomacy.

CO5: To know the aims and objectives of diplomacy and its functions.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction
1.1 Diplomacy: Concept and Nature
1.2 Role and Scope of Diplomacy
1.3 Objectives and Functions of Diplomacy

Unit 2: Evolution of Diplomatic Practice
2.1 Diplomacy in the ancient world
2.2 Diplomacy in the middle ages
2.3 Diplomacy in modern age

Unit 3: Structure of Diplomatic Practice
3.1 Classification of Diplomatic Agents,
3.2 Privileges and Immunities of Diplomats; Credentials and full power
3.3 Diplomatic language

Unit 4: Forms of Diplomatic Practice
4.1 Conference Diplomacy; Summit Diplomacy
4.2 Bilateral and Multilateral Diplomacy
4.3 Public Diplomacy

Text Books/Reference Books

1. Berridge, G. R. (2011), Diplomacy: Theory and Practice: Fourth Edition, New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

2. Pigman, Geoffrey (2010), Contemporary Diplomacy: Representation and Communication in a Globalized World, London: Polity.

3. Barston, R P (2006), Modern Diplomacy, New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

4. Nicolson, H. G. (1969), Diplomacy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5. Panikkar, K. M. (1956), The principles and practice of diplomacy, Bombay : Asia Publishing House.

6. Rathore, L.S (1973), The Foundation of Diplomacy¸ New Delhi: Jain Brothers

7. Mookerjee, Girija K. (1973), Diplomacy: theory and history, New Delhi: Trimurti Publications.

PSMM 405 DISSERTATION **Marks: = 100**

Total Credits: 04

To enable the students to prepare individual projects on different areas.

- To be done under the supervision of a guide/ supervisor
- To be followed strictly on research ethics.
- To be submitted in the form of a completed and revised project in a binding form which will be evaluated by an external expert
- Every student will have to present an individual dissertation and face an individual viva-voce.